

Chapter 9 Quiz

Use this quiz to help you prep for the test for Chapter 9.

1. In 1816, Congress chartered the second Bank of the United States. Which of the following statements incorrectly describes the bank?
 - a. It was headquartered in Philadelphia and was empowered to establish branches wherever it saw fit.
 - b. The government agreed to deposit its funds in the bank
 - c. The government agreed to accept the bank's notes as payment for government land, taxes, and other transactions.
 - d. Stock in the bank was sold only to private investors, not to the government
2. The Tariff of 1816, the first avowedly protective tariff in U.S. history, extended protection to the nation's infant industries and raised tariffs an average of
 - a. 5%
 - b. 14%
 - c. 25%
 - d. 75%
3. The American System included all of the following *except*
 - a. Protective tariffs
 - b. A national bank
 - c. Reopening the slave trade
 - d. Internal improvements
4. Both Presidents Madison and Monroe
 - a. Supported funding for the National Road
 - b. Insisted that a constitutional amendment was required before government could fund internal improvements
 - c. Opposed state government funding for internal improvements
 - d. Supported funding for canal building
5. Which of the following statements incorrectly characterizes John Marshall, who presided over the Supreme Court from 1801 to 1835?
 - a. He saw the Court as a conservative hedge against the excess of democratically elected legislatures
 - b. Many of his early decisions protected the independence of the courts and their right to review legislation
 - c. From 1816 onward, his decisions encouraged agriculture and strengthened the states at the expense of the national government
 - d. Many of his most important decisions protected the sanctity of contracts and corporate charters against state legislatures
6. In 1824, the Marshall Court broke a state-granted steamship monopoly in new York because the monopoly interfered with federal jurisdiction over interstate commerce. The case was
 - a. *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia*
 - b. *Dred Scott v. Sandford*
 - c. *Gibbons v. Ogden*
 - d. *Worcester v. Georgia*

7. In 1805, the New York Supreme Court asserted that the right to develop property for business purposes was inherent in the ownership of property. The case was
 - a. *Brown v. Board of Education*
 - b. *Marbury v. Madison*
 - c. *Palmer v. Mulligan*
 - d. *Dred Scott v. Sanford*
8. Which railroad paralleled the Erie Canal and rendered it obsolete?
 - a. Baltimore and Ohio
 - b. New York Central
 - c. Illinois Central
 - d. Pennsylvania
9. During the years of the market revolution, New England farmers
 - a. Competed successfully with grain farmers of western New York and the Old Northwest
 - b. Began to grow cotton successfully
 - c. Transformed woodlands into pastures for the production of livestock
 - d. Continued their pattern of subsistence farming and were not affected by the market economy
10. The northeastern migrants to the Northwest did all of the following *except*
 - a. They duplicated the intensive, market-oriented farming they had known at home
 - b. They penned their cattle and hogs to fatten them, thus increasing their value
 - c. They planted their land with grain
 - d. They concentrated primarily on outwork and subsistence farming
11. As the market revolution transformed 18th century households into 19th century homes, all of the following changes were evident *except*
 - a. Americans began to increase the size of their families because, as they converted to newer farming techniques or switched to livestock, more children were needed
 - b. A new emphasis was placed on personal hygiene
 - c. They began to plant shade trees, keep their yards free of trash, paint their homes, arrange woodpiles in neat stacks, and plant shrubs to hide their privies from view
 - d. Oil lamps began to replace homemade candles
12. In New England, mill owners built villages surrounded by company-owned farm land that they rented to husbands and fathers of their mill workers. Which of the following statements incorrectly characterizes this environment?
 - a. The workplace was closely supervised
 - b. Drinking and other troublesome practices were forbidden in the villages
 - c. Fathers and sons either worked on rented farms or as laborers at mills
 - d. Income from the outwork of women and children provide 90% of the family income
13. All of the following statements correctly characterizes the Lowell girls *except*
 - a. They were young, single women who never drank
 - b. They seldom stayed out late
 - c. They attended church faithfully
 - d. They were illiterate and uneducated
14. The commitment to cotton and slavery
 - a. Made the South independent of the world's financial and industrial centers
 - b. Permanently stabilized the economy of the South
 - c. Concentrated wealth in the hands of a few planters
 - d. Isolated the southern states from economic recession and depressions

15. After 1820 the system of slavery
 - a. Became more widely used in the North as well as in the South
 - b. Became more paternalistic and humane
 - c. Became less significant in cotton production
 - d. Contributed to an equalization of wealth and income among southern whites
16. On average slaves in the American South
 - a. Lived longer than southern whites
 - b. Were healthier than northern whites
 - c. Had lower infant mortality than whites
 - d. Were healthier and lived longer than elsewhere in the Western Hemisphere
17. Farmers in the mountain regions of the South
 - a. Relied on slave labor
 - b. Produced primarily cotton
 - c. Remained mostly outside the market economy
 - d. Ran the most prosperous farms in the South
18. The great New England cash crop was
 - a. Cotton
 - b. Grain
 - c. Tobacco
 - d. Beef
19. Which of the following was not among the greatest cotton growing states in 1859?
 - a. Louisiana
 - b. Mississippi
 - c. Virginia
 - d. Alabama
20. In 1860, the richest county in the U.S. was located in the state of
 - a. Massachusetts
 - b. South Carolina
 - c. New York
 - d. Mississippi